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The Logan Republican.

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VOL. I. LOGAN, CACHE COUNTY, UTAH, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1902. NO. 1.

IS LOGAN IMMORAL

Prominent Salt Laker Says It Is Even Worse Than That.

Evidence to the Contrary as Shown by Facts Regarding Actual Conditions. Compares More than Favorably with Eastern Cities of the Same Population.

A certain high church official of Salt Lake is credited with having said to the general public in a loud voice "Logan is a bad, bad little town—fully as far gone as Ogden. There's a harlot on every corner, the billiard halls are pitfalls for unwary feet, and the liquor dispensers have more business than they can attend, to"—or words to that effect. Such statements as that made in a public way are calculated to do immeasurable injury if not successfully refuted, and certainly demand an investigation. Is Logan a moral city? To the citizens of Logan who desire a healthy moral atmosphere for themselves and their families this question is of vital importance; to the different educational institutions located in this city, all of which depend upon contiguous communities for a large scholarship it is none the less so; and to parents in the various communities who send their children to Logan for educational advantages it is a question that will not be passed lightly.

In the mind of the writer Logan is far above the average town of its size as regards moral tone and it is the design of this article to prove by comparison that we are not mistaken in our estimate. That which has given rise to adverse comment is, probably, the rapid increase in the number of saloons in our midst. At the beginning of the year Logan possessed but two liquor houses—today, eight months later, the city has four. Cities do not, as a rule, double their population in ten years, and the doubling of the number of saloons in eight months may present a rather unsatisfactory appearance to many, but pray tell us why the alarm. Does the doubling of the number of saloons mean that twice as many men have fallen into the drink habit? Does it mean that the patrons of the two original saloons have taken to drinking twice as much? Either proposition is ridiculous, of course, and about the only reasonable solution of the matter is that the business of the two original saloons is now being divided between four; with the addition of a yearly business amounting to a thousand dollars or so simply because the article sold is easier to get at. However, it is not our disposition to attempt to prove that liquor is not sold here, nor do we sanction the idea of four saloons in Logan, but we do offer a few statistics to prove that Logan has ever been exceedingly fortunate as regards saloons and is still so. Bedford, Indiana, a town of 5,500 population has at present twenty-three saloons; Bloomington, Indiana, a town of 6,000 and the seat of the State University, has twenty; Frostburg, Maryland, a town of 6,000, has thirty-four; Orleans, Indiana, 1,300, a farming community, has three or four saloons and two drug stores; Myersdale, Pennsylvania, 3,500, has eleven; Piedmont, W. Va., about 350, has five; and Linton, Indiana, 5,000, has eighteen saloons. These are instances with which we are perfectly familiar and know whereof we speak. Logan with four saloons may be bad enough, but compared with either of the above places, or any other town of the east, our little city seems fit for the millennium.

As regards billiard halls—we have two, neither of which admits boys under sixteen or eighteen years of age. Logan has not a single house of ill-fame and we are led by the police officials to believe that street harlotry is practically an unknown evil. Drunkenness, street fights, and bar-room brawls are of very infrequent occurrence, and judging from the well-filled houses of worship at each service, and the daily walk of the communicants we are led to believe that Logan citizens as a whole are as moral as any this side of glory. Adverse comment coming from any source is merely the result of lack of knowledge of the true conditions and is an injustice to our city. Parents who send their children to this city for an education want to feel certain that they are sending them to a place where the moral influences are such as they would have in their own homes—and that this is the true condition can hardly be doubted by any who will make an investigation.

Every citizen should believe in the town he lives in, and if he doesn't think it is a little better in most respects than neighboring towns then he should move out. When away from home, do not neglect to give those with whom you come in contact to understand that you live in a live town, populated by enterprising, go-ahead progressive people, and one that is advancing instead of retrograding.

If you can truthfully speak in commendation of the ability of your professional men, the square dealing methods of your merchants, the superiority of your schools, etc., let nothing prevent you from exercising that privilege. It will not be necessary to mention the drawbacks, if there are any. Strangers seeking a location are always greatly influenced in favor of any place where the citizens are enthusiastic in its praise.

Unless its inhabitants appreciate the excellence and virtues of each other and will collectively spread abroad their faith in the prosperity and future greatness of their own locality no city or town can expect to attain prominence over its rivals. When rightly utilized, talk can be made effective in many directions, and this is one of them.

The Hunting Season.
Appropos of the hunting season that is soon to begin it is in keeping that careless hunters should be warned against some of those things that occasion severe accidents and result in deaths.

Before getting into a wagon it is no more than common prudence and foresight to remove the shells from one's gun. It is also but the task of a moment. If the horses should run away, if the wagon should break down, if the shooter should slip and fall in getting in or out, there is no possibility of death from the discharge of his gun.

If the same precaution is observed when crossing a fence, there again can be no "accident" from the gun. If one keeps one's gun pointed in the air or entirely away from the person of others even if the gun should be discharged when in hand, there again could be no accident. If the gun is placed against a tree, the cartridges being first withdrawn, and if the dog knocks it over or it falls down from any cause, there can be no accident.

If the shooter takes care to know absolutely what kind of animal is moving, he cannot by mistake shoot a man for a deer. It is quite as easy to think that a deer is a man as to think that a man is a deer. Wait till you know definitely; then you will not afterward have to tell what you thought, with the added knowledge that a man does not remotely look like a deer and that all regrets cannot restore a life.

In short, the matter of "accident" may depend on the matter of care and foresight more than on the unforeseen. Think about these things, and think about them before and not after.

Deceived by a Stage Joker.

The whole City of Mexico is laughing at the hoax to which two American women residing there fell victims recently. At the Renacimiento Theater the other day one of the artists who was singing on the stage was to all appearances abruptly interrupted by a member of the audience and told in Spanish that he sang like a canary. The singer apparently took the matter very much to heart and there and there demanded satisfaction from the intruder, inviting him into the street, which was accepted, and the two started for the street, the majority of the people being "wise" to the circumstances. The American women, however, imagined they were witnessing a real tragedy, and grabbing their rich silk skirts in both hands started screaming down the aisles to the stage, not discovering their error until in full view of the entire audience, which by this time had set up a good round of applause, in which the theatrical people took a prominent part.

While this isn't the beginning of a new year—the time generally set for making resolutions and breaking them—yet there are dozens of young men in Logan who could not do themselves greater good than to quit the cigarette habit. It is not a question of sentiment, nor is it a question of cleanliness, but it is a question of health. Of all the forms of tobacco none is so filthy, so poisonous or so dangerous as the cigarette. Some physicians being users of the weed themselves have little to say against tobacco, but there is no physician who does not use the severest terms in his denunciation of the cigarette. If tobacco must be used by young men let it be in its cleanest form. There is no boy or man who should not consider himself above the cigarette.

REPUBLICANS IN COUNTY CONVENTION!

Select Thirty-two Delegates to State Convention at Ogden.

And Endorse Hon. Jos. Howell of Wellsville for Representative.—County Chairman, County Committee and Member of State Central Committee also Selected.

The Republican County Convention to elect delegates to the State Convention at Ogden tomorrow met at the Court House Saturday afternoon, and was a table for the unusually large attendance and overflow of enthusiasm.

At two o'clock Chairman Bullen rapped the convention to order and in the absence of Secretary Hyde read the call which was for the election of thirty-two delegates to the State convention, a County Chairman, County Committee and a member of the State Central Committee.

Albert A. Law, of Paradise, was then made temporary chairman and Fred Scholes temporary secretary.

Mr. Law in accepting the honor conferred upon him made a ten minutes speech which elicited frequent and continual applause. In excellent and forcible language he arraigned the Democratic party in terms unmistakable—held up to public gaze the incapacity of that organization in the past and contrasted it with present day prosperity under Republican direction. In referring to the work ahead of the G. O. P. in Cache county, Mr. Law gave it as his opinion that the opportunity is now here for a glorious Republican victory, and the only thing necessary to make it certain is concerted action from now until November. In closing his remarks the speaker said in substance: "Don't be afraid of the battle before you; don't lay down before the breastworks and say that this fortress can not be taken. No matter how strong the walls may have been at one time, whenever you can see the mortar falling from between the stones and even a small portion of the structure falling occasionally, you can rest assured that a fierce onslaught will make the whole a mass of ruins—as is the Democratic party of this country today."

The chairman then asked for the further pleasure of the convention. A motion for a committee of five on credentials was lost, and the investigation of said credentials was referred to secretary.

A motion for a committee of three on resolutions brought forth considerable discussion and was lost. This was followed by roll call and a motion by Joseph Odell that delegations not having a full representation be filled by alternates. The motion was carried and a two minutes recess taken for this business.

On motion of E. M. Cole the temporary organization was made permanent, followed by the presentation of a resolution by Geo. Q. Rich to the effect that "be the sense of this convention that the delegates to the State Convention use every honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. Joseph Howell as Representative for the State of Utah." Mr. Rich in presenting his resolution said that there are many men who do not care to pledge themselves to vote or work for any man and that his resolution covered the ground sufficiently to make the pledging of the delegates unnecessary; that every Republican in Cache county is for Joseph Howell for Representative and that it was an insult to that gentleman to insist that delegates be pledged, as they would work for him anyhow as long as there was hope.

J. C. Walters then offered the following substitute resolution, which was finally adopted by a vote of 36 to 23:

Whereas, the Hon. Joseph Howell is a candidate for Representative in Congress, subject to Republican convention, and whereas, his nomination would be a deserved recognition of this county and would materially strengthen the party and the chances for party success. Now therefore, be it

Resolved, That this convention, recognizing his faithful party services, his ability as a legislator, his integrity and force of character, and believing that he is eminently capable and fitted for the high office to which he aspires, does hereby tender and pledge him its unanimous support and does instruct and pledge the delegates

elected by this convention to vote in a body for the Hon. Joseph Howell at the State Republican convention to be held on September 11th, 1902.

The election of delegates followed and the apportionment was as follows:

Avon and Paradise, 2.
Benson and Smithfield, 3.
College, 1.
Cove and Richmond, 3.
Clarkston and Trenton, 1.
Greenville and Logan, 11.
Hyrum, 3.
Hyde Park, 1.
Lewiston, 1.
Millville, 1.
Mendon and Peterboro, 1.
Newton, 1.
Providence, 1.
Sterling and Wellsville, 2.

A motion that each delegation present select its list of delegates and submit same to convention was carried, together with an amendment that it "be the sense of this convention that those who are candidates for office be not sent as delegates."

Each delegation then proceeded to the business in hand, which might have been transacted in five minutes but for a little hitch in the Logan aggregation. This was settled amicably in a short time however, and the following list of delegates was approved by the convention as a whole.

Avon and Paradise—O. M. Anderson, J. M. Larsen.
Benson and Smithfield—R. B. Thornley, Jos. J. Richardson, Henry Griffiths.
Cove and Richmond—H. Bullen, Sr., C. Z. Harris, Loren Merrill.
Clarkston and Trenton—John Bingham.
Greenville and Logan—Orson Smith, Geo. Q. Rich, H. A. Pedersen, Jos. Odell, T. A. Thoresen, J. C. Knowles, Emer Crockett, S. O. Stephens, J. C. Walters, E. M. Cole, H. Bullen, Jr., Hyrum—C. F. Olson, J. F. Wright, C. L. Anderson.
Hyde Park—Isaac Jorgensen.
Lewiston—Sanford B. Kent.
Millville—Ole Olson.
Mendon and Peterboro—Frederick Larsen.
Newton—J. M. Hansen.
Providence—Jos. A. Smith.
Sterling and Wellsville—Norman G. Allen, Geo. F. Phillips.
Providence and College—Adolph Blair.

Sixteen alternates were selected from the body of the convention, as follows: Joel Ricks, Robt. B. McFarland, J. A. Leatham, Ferdinand Jacobsen, Wm. Hope, Robt. Murdock, J. W. Barrett, Fred Scholes, C. E. Lloyd, E. R. South, Jacob Fredricks, Absalom Burris, D. R. Roberts, A. A. Low, John P. Toolson and H. H. Petersen.

H. Bullen, Jr., Chairman of the Republican Central Committee tendered his resignation, and the convention proceeded to elect his successor. Joseph Odell, Joel Ricks, Jas. A. Smith, Robt. Murdock and H. A. Pedersen were placed in nomination, the last four declining in favor of Mr. Odell, who, on motion was selected by acclamation.

By vote it was decided that the county central committee should be composed of the chairmen of the different precinct committees.

At this juncture Mr. Odell, the newly elected chairman, took opportunity to thank the convention for the honor conferred, after which ex-Chairman Bullen was tendered a vote of thanks by the convention for the very excellent service he had rendered.

H. Bullen, Jr., and Jas. A. Smith were placed in nomination for State Central Committeeman, but Mr. Smith saw fit to decline and Mr. Bullen was unanimously elected.

As a matter of course the interest of this convention centered in the instruction of delegates to the State Convention and it certainly is a source of gratification to every good Republican in the county that the instruction was for Hon. Joseph Howell, Cache County's candidate for Representative honors; in fact the gratification extends to the Democratic ranks, where Mr. Howell has a host of friends. If a Republican is to repre-

sent the State of Utah, the Democrats of Cache County would rather have Joseph Howell than any other man in the State. Mr. Howell was born at Brigham City in 1856 and when quite young moved with his parents to Wellsville, of which place he has been a continuous resident. In later years his fellow citizens honored him with the Mayorship of Wellsville for three terms, and Joe became so popular that Cache County called him forth to higher honors, electing him to serve as a member of the lower house of the state legislature during '84, '86, and '88. He served the county and state with such faithfulness and ability that he was elected to the State Senate in 1898, and is now a candidate for the nomination of Representative for the State of Utah. Mr. Howell is known to practically every man, woman and child in this county as a courteous gentleman of signal ability, and a man worthy of the honors that have been his, and the greater one for which he is now striving. The best wishes of his Cache County friends, regardless of party affiliations, go with him in his battle royal tomorrow.

Good Roads For Cache.

If there is one thing that is badly needed by the farmers of Cache County, it is better roads, and how to get them has been a great problem for some time. Good roads cost money and evidently the necessary where-withal has not been handy in this part of the State. Other counties have good roads however and, it seems not altogether impossible that Cache's could be improved.

A certain township we have in mind had at least one energetic man who was thoroughly inculcated with the idea of good roads and what that man has been able to do might be duplicated by others as energetic. This township of which we speak had as bad roads to start with as could well be imagined but undaunted by this, our good roads advocate went to work, and the first thing on the program was to induce the county board to buy a gravel pit; then he urged every farmer to haul a load of gravel home every time he passed the pit and put it on the road in front of his own farm.

Once begun, the farmers saw what an improvement gravel is over the annual scraped back, wormout earth. The board then purchased two more pits in different parts of the township and, at the suggestion of our good roads advocate, offered \$1 a day to farmers with teams to haul gravel in the winter and place it on one side of the road one winter and on the other side the next.

The first winter the farmers turned out strong, and the town had to pay for 2,700 days' work, which was a big starter.

Each year for several years the township has made an appropriation of from \$1,000 to \$1,800, and today practically all of the roads of the township are graveled.

This is a cheap but a sure way to get better highways, not, of course, equal to those scientifically built by the use of road machines, but a big improvement over scraping the dust and mud from the ditches into the roadway every year.

Weeds are not only noxious in themselves; they beget other evils. They foster slovenliness. A big patch of weeds in a vacant lot or an alley creates an irresistible desire in the careless domestic to throw old tin cans among their concealing leaves and garbage that should be carted away. Such things have the germs of contagion and death. Besides, they are nasty, they are a part of the weed system. Nice customs abhor them. A town to be clean and wholesome and attractive must be cleared of pestilent things. Citizens should cut the weeds. Then there will be fewer tin cans, heaps of ashes and piles of rotting garbage to mar the appearance and impair the health of a fine town.

A glut of the potato market is threatened, according to reports from the northwest, the great potato growing section. In Minneapolis and St. Paul potatoes have already sold as low as eighteen cents a bushel, while there is a well founded belief that within the next few days they will go as low as fifteen cents a bushel. The reason is found in the fact that last year, while potatoes growers of the country as a rule met with partial or complete failure of the crop, the northwestern growers had a good crop, which they were able to dispose of at very remunerative prices. As a result every farmer in Minnesota put in a large area of the tubers this year, and at the present prices may declare that they are not worth digging as the cost of digging and taking to market exceeds the price which can be obtained for them.

PRIDE IN OUR CITY

Would Make It "A Thing of Beauty and a Joy Forever."

Logan's Wide Streets Kept Clean, More Good Sidewalks, Corals and Cabbages Made to take a Back Seat, and Canals Beautified Would Greatly Help.

We often hear it said "Logan is the prettiest little city in the State," and there are few who will disagree, but is any credit due Logan citizens for its charming appearance? Some little credit may be given to a few public spirited men who have endeavored to do as much for the city as nature has, but in reality the beauty of the city lies in its location—overlooking a valley that is delightful—and the shade trees of which it has a goodly number. Little can be done to beautify and improve a town without well directed co-operation. The ordinary city, like Topsy, "just grew." Sometimes it grows into quaint picturesqueness; sometimes to rank, squalid ugliness; but the general danger is that as it outgrows a village it will degenerate into stupid mediocrity, whereas with but little more cost it might equally well grow into a lovely, harmoniously developed city. But for this there must be unity and intelligence of plan.

To get any large results, then, large plans must be laid. It is necessary to take a fair look into the future. However little can be done at a time that little should be consistent. The services of experts should be called in to lay out harmonious designs, and in public and private affairs a like genuine civic interest, a pride in making the town beautiful, should prevail.

Let us not be frightened by the fear of expense. Beauty is not necessarily costly. The improvement of the town is not a matter of putting up palaces and decorating the squares with monuments. When there is need of an important new building, let the city do the thing handsomely and try to make it a work of art. But the larger problem is not one of money, but of interest care and wisdom. It is a matter of spotless streets and neat doorways and tastefully designed houses, all the product of refined taste rather than of wealth.

It costs little more to build a tasteful cottage than a vulgar, pretentious sham. Clean streets are a luxury within the means of every city or town that desires them. Disorderly yards are due to negligence, not to poverty. The essential thing is the zealous co-operation of all good citizens. Let's get the pig pens, cabbage patches and corals out of the front yards.

Logan as an educational center of Utah should be the pride of the state so far as beauty is concerned, and with the proper effort can easily be made so. While there may be things we need worse, the construction of our new boulevard during the spring was a step in the right direction and should be followed up by the necessary effort to make the city all that it should be.

Hartzell Again With Denver.

Roy Hartzell, the ex-Logan pitcher, who left here for Denver and then signed with Kansas City, and still later on the Iowa, Kan., nine, has returned to Colorado with the Grizzlies and will be kept on the Denver payroll for the rest of the season, being reserved for Denver for the coming season. Hartzell gives some promise of developing into a good player next year and on that account will be held and used this year whenever a player is needed and a more experienced one cannot be secured.—Herald.

Many are the accomplishments found and admired among the gentler sex, but the noblest and rarest work of nature is the girl good for general housework. It is almost a universal truth to say that when a girl gets married she then commences to learn the art of keeping house, and for many months finds it a herculean task. It matters not what her station in life may be, every girl should know how to take care of a home, otherwise she must learn after she finds herself mistress of the home. Though she may have servants until they are in the way, she should have the knowledge of general housework that she may be able to intelligently direct their service. Such girls are in demand. She is seen once in a long time—about as often as you see a wild owl in the day time, or a long tailed coquet; but when she is found, she is more precious than rubies.